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RHETORIC CURRICULUM II--TESTS FOR "FINDING AND DEVELOPING IDEAS, PARTS 1, 2, 3, AND 4" AND "FINDING AND DEVELOPING IDEAS, PARTS 5, 6, 7, AND 8."

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OREGON CURRICULUM STUDY CENTER

RHETORIC CURRICULUM II:

Tests for

FINDING AND DEVELOPING IDEAS, PARTS 1, 2, 3, AND 4

and

FINDING AND DEVELOPING IDEAS, PARTS 5, 6, 7, AND 8

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TE 000 234

OREGON CURRICULUM STUDY CENTER

TEST
RHETORIC CURRICULUM II

Finding and Developing Ideas
Parts I, II, III, and IV

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TE000234

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Lesson 1 "Purpose Comes First"

1. Why did the author write the description of the stage?
   1. In order to begin his story in a meaningful way.
   2. To let the reader visualize the physical setting and the atmosphere for what was to follow.
   3. Because he liked to use descriptive words.
   4. Because royalty demands an elaborate description.

2. The author said that "the scene is one of royal splendor." How did he make this scene vivid?
   1. By merely stating that the audience can see it.
   2. By describing the appearance of the royal couple.
   3. By using abstract words that made the reader aware of what the stage must have looked like.
   4. By describing the physical objects on the stage and telling exactly how they were arranged.

3. What purpose did the person who arranged the furniture on the stage have in mind?
   1. He placed the furniture so that the audience could see it properly.
   2. He wished to impress the audience with the splendor of royalty.
   3. He wanted the furniture placed so that it would be ready for the action of the play.
   4. He wanted the king and queen to be comfortable.

4. Why was the author's grandfather's store arranged the way it was?
   1. In order to facilitate the selling of the products.
   2. In order to let the reader see what it was like.
   3. In order to make the author's memory serve him in his writing.
   4. In order for the reader to see what products were sold in those days.

5. Why does the author call his grandfather's store "the mecca of my childhood"?
   1. Because he received his religious training there.
   2. Because it was such a beautiful store.
   3. Because there was a "meandering creek" near it.
   4. Because he always came to this store on vacations.

6. The author uses the words "mecca" and "pilgrimages" in his first paragraph. Why do you think he used these two words so close together?
   1. Because these two words show the long travel involved in getting to his grandfather's store.
   2. Because these two words, which are often used together, have a religious connotation which shows the love he bore for his grandfather's store.
   3. Because these two words indicate the hard work attached to the running of a store.
   4. Because these two words reveal the type of training his grandfather gave him.

7. How did the author manage to describe the overall atmosphere of the store?
   1. By describing only the articles his grandfather sold.
   2. By describing the surroundings as well as the products in the store and the coolness of the air.
   3. By describing the beautiful setting basking in the Columbia River sunshine.
   4. By describing his grandfather's personality.

8. Why did the author describe the store?
   1. In order to facilitate the selling of the products.
   2. In order to please his grandfather.
   3. In order to let the reader imagine what it was like.
   4. In order to make the author's memory serve him in his writing.

9. If we were to make a general statement that "Oregon is one of the most beautiful of the United States," which of the following would be a specific statement substantiating this generalization?
   1. Fishing is an important industry in Oregon.
   2. Timber is an important product of Oregon.
   3. Oregon has many beautiful lakes, mountains, and streams.
   4. Oregon has many beautiful girls.

10. In the excerpt from My Antonia Willa Cather says, "As I looked about me I felt that the grass was the country, as the water is the sea." By this metaphor what feeling does the author wish to impart to the reader about the country?
    1. The feeling that the country is confined by borders just as the sea is
    2. The feeling of dampness associated with the sea.
    3. The feeling of vastness and power of the country.
    4. The feeling of the boy's insignificance.

11. In the excerpt you read from My Antonia which of the following is most important?
    1. The action involved.
    2. The descriptive setting.
    3. The characters
    4. The theme

Lesson II "Expressing Those Feelings"

12. Consider the underlined word in the following sentence: I was frightened. Which of the following gives details to explain that word?
    1. The people around me were larger than I.
    2. I was scared silly. I thought of all the other times when I had been scared.
    3. The blood drained from my face. My mouth was dry. My heart pounded.
    4. My mind refused to work.

13. What expectations does the speaker arouse when he says "We had such fun at the party"?
1. The listener expects to hear who gave the party.
2. The listener expects a detailed description of what made the party so enjoyable.
3. The listener expects a description of those who were at the party.
4. The listener expects a description of the home the party was held in.

14. Mark Twain elaborates on his statement that the sunrises on the Mississippi are enchanting. He says "the dawn creeps in stealthily." What device does he use to make this scene vivid?
1. By telling how rapidly night turns into day.
2. By using the word "stealthily."
3. By giving the dawn the quality of an animate object.
4. By comparing the breaking of day to an explosion of nature.

15. What effect does the following statement have on the reader? "You have the intense green of the massed and crowded foliage nearby; you see it paling shade by shade in front of you; upon the next projecting cape, a mile off or more, the tint has lightened to the tender green of spring; the cape beyond that one has almost lost color, and the furthest one, miles away under the horizon, sleeps upon the water a mere dim vapor. . . .'
1. He sees the vast distance Mark Twain could see in the early sunlight.
2. He sees the Mississippi River at its best.
3. He sees the sun coming up over the Mississippi River.
4. He has a vivid picture of the trees along the Mississippi River.

Lesson III "Second Thoughts"

16. In "A Shepherd's Life" E. B. White says, "At first, birth strikes one as the supreme example of bad planning-. . . ." Which word or phrase in this sentence leads the reader to expect not only an explanation of "bad planning" but one of "good planning"?
1. The supreme example
2. bad planning
3. birth
4. At first

17. E. B. White explains the "bad planning" as "a thoroughly mismanaged and ill-advised functional process. . . cluttery, haphazard." Why does he not go into more detail about the "bad planning"?
1. Because the idea that birth is "bad planning" was his first reaction. White is interested in giving specific details of his second reaction: good planning.
2. Because the essay is about a shepherd's life and this sentence is merely an introductory sentence.
3. A specifically detailed explanation would have made the essay too long.
4. Because the "bad planning" is irrelevant to the essay.

18. White says "At first, birth strikes one as the supreme example of bad planning. . ..But after you have been mixed up with it for a while, have spent nights beneath a smoky lantern in a cold horse stall helping a weak lamb whose mother fails to own it. . . ." Which of the following groups of words turns the readers attention away from the "bad planning" to something new ?
1. But after
2. you have been mixed up with it for a while
3. squatting beneath a smoky lantern
4. a weak lamb whose mother fails to own it

19. E. B. White uses this parallel construction: "But after you have been mixed up with it for a while, ... after you have grown accustomed to the odd trappings; after you've broken down an animal's reserve . . ., then this strange phenomenon of birth becomes . . . an occasion." What effect is White trying to produce by this construction?
    1. He is trying to let the reader know how often he has seen the birth of a lamb.
    2. He is trying to emphasize to the reader that after having been close to an animal giving birth and having seen the many instinctive things the animals do, he thinks birth is something wonderful to behold.
    3. He is showing the reader how weary one becomes waiting for the birth of a lamb.
    4. He is simply repeating himself to show the reader how important he thinks life is.

20. White says that "Before the lamb is born [the sheep] paws petulantly at the bedding. Even this is functional . . . ." What explanation does he give for the word "functional"?
    1. Everything is important, but nothing is intelligent.
    2. This is a miraculous reflex.
    3. The sheep is blissfully oblivious of her role.
    4. She manages to construct a sort of nest into which the lamb drops.

21. White calls the ewe's movement directly after the lamb's birth a miraculous reflex. What is the "miraculous reflex"?
    1. The ewe steps backwards to avoid hurting the lamb.
    2. The ewe steps forward to av oid stepping on the lamb.
    3. The ewe makes a hundred vital movements.
    4. The ewe performs a dozen indispensable and different tasks.

22. Why does White say that he supposes Darwin is right, "and that a long process of hereditary elimination finally produced sheep which began cleaning the forward end of a lamb, not the after end"?
    1. Because this cleaning of the forward end is necessary to life and the species that did it were the only ones to survive.
    2. Darwin was right in what he said about evolution.
    3. Darwin knew that this activity is literally life-giving.
    4. Darwin knew that the animals always washed the new-born animals nose first.

23. Which group of words indicate to the reader the feeling of joy White experiences?
    1. "and your heart leaps up"
    2. "The ewe goes on to dry her lamb"
    3. "Its little tail wiggles and satisfaction is written all over it."
    4. "One gulp of this fluid . . . and the lamb is launched."

Lesson IV "Mixed Feeling"

24. Which of the following best describes White's feeling about the birth of the lamb and Moorehead's feeling about the Great Barrier Reef?
    1. White and Moorehead both were filled with wonder.
    2. White was filled with awe and fear; Moorehead, with awe and joy.
    3. Both men were filled with joy.
    4. White was filled with awe and joy; Moorehead, with awe and fear.

25. In the first few sentences Alan Moorehead says, "Toward the middle of July, (I) headed for the Outer Reef again. This time, the boat was smaller than the Paluma, and fortunately the sea was calmer. Once more (we) saw that wall of water . . . ." Why does the author use I in the first sentence and not the we he uses in the second sentence?
    1. He was really alone as the I indicates.
    2. He wants the essay to have the first-person point of view.
    3. He wants the reader to know that this was not his first trip to the reef.
    4. He uses I to let the reader know the trip to the Great Barrier Reef is an actual experience.

26. Further along in the paragraph Moorehead continues to use we. Which is the best explanation of this use?
    1. He means himself and the reader.
    2. He is not alone on his trip.
    3. He means himself and anyone else who may go on a trip in the future.
    4. We is just a friendly way of talking.

27. Moorehead says that "as the tide ebbed, the niggerheads came fully into view, looking like so many giant toad-stools. . . ." What figure of speech is the author using in this passage to describe the niggerheads?
    1. a simile
    2. a metaphor
    3. analogy
    4. alliteration

28. Moorehead says that "Sea snakes were gliding among the reeds and the shells. Crabs . . . dashed about with quick and darting movement . . .." Which of the following groups of words points out a contrast in motion?
    1. reeds; shells
    2. were gliding; dashed
    3. quick; darting
    4. among; about

29. In the first paragraph Moorehead describes a particular trip he made to the great Barrier Reef. In the second paragraph he summarizes the experiences he has had on all of his trips to the Reef. By what device does he indicate this change?
    1. By telling the reader directly that he was talking about other trips.
    2. By the description of the change in the seasons of the year.
    3. By a change in style.
    4. By a change in point of view.

30. What does Moorehead mean by a "hollow show of nonchalance" in the second paragraph?
    1. He means that he pretended not to be afraid though his fear was visible.
    2. He means that he was afraid and showed it.
    3. He means that he was afraid but did not show it.
    4. He means that he did not care.

31. The author says that The Reef is never at peace. Everything that lives on it is engaged in a pitiless struggle for existence. Which of the following is a specific example of this struggle?
    1. "After you have been on the Reef for a while you begin to feel that, by comparison, human affairs are mild . . . ."
    2. "The gull sights the Frigate bird tearing down on him, and he panics at once. In his fright, he disgorges the fish, and the Frigate bird then dives below the gull and snatches up the falling fish. . . ."
    3. "This is the overmastering rule, and only the shark appears to be exempt from it."
    4. "At dusk each evening, The Reef witnesses another sort of drama, which seemed to me to be almost as ruthless in its way as anything conjured up by the stonefish or the shark."

32. Hemingway was trying to prove to his friend that deep-sea fishing is thrilling. How did he go about this?
    1. By reminding his friend that a mutual friend had given up elephant hunting for fishing and is now "goofy about it."
    2. By telling his friend how dangerous elephant hunting is and how safe fishing is.
    3. By describing in a manner which makes the reader experience the incident along with the fisherman.
    4. By describing the marlin he had caught and lost.

33. Why does Hemingway say that the "sea is the same as it has been since before men ever went on it in boats"?
    1. To prove to his friend that if it's danger he's after, the sea holds all the power it ever had.
    2. To show his friend that if others have tamed the sea, he has nothing to fear.
    3. To prove to his friend the beauty of the sea is still unmarred by man.
    4. To describe the sea during fishing season.

34. Why does Hemingway say that "you try always to avoid [danger] all you can."?
    1. Because "there is no danger from the fish."
    2. Because "the Gulf Stream is an unexploited country."
    3. Because the "Gulf Stream and the other great ocean currents are the last wild country there is left."
    4. Because danger is there without one's having to seek it.

35. Hemingway says that "In hunting you know what you are after and the top you can get is an elephant." What is he trying to prove by saying this?
    1. That hunting is much safer than fishing because one knows what to expect.
    2. That hunting is more profitable than fishing because one can see his prey.
    3. That fishing is more thrilling because one never knows what he'll catch.
    4. That fishing is too dangerous.

36. Hemingway says, "you can convince him and bring him to the boat by the same system you break a wild horse." Why does he explain this system in detail?
    1. To show that fishing is as dangerous as breaking horses.
    2. To show that fishing is a sport and a challenge.
    3. To show that catching fish depends on luck.
    4. To show how strong fishermen are.

37. Carlos says, "El pan de mis hijos." What attitude do these words show Carlos to have toward fishing?
    1. Carlos's main interest is in selling the fish to feed his children.
    2. Carlos is superstitious and calls on God to save his fish.
    3. Carlos curses every time he loses a fish.
    4. Carlos is not really interested in fishing.

OREGON CURRICULUM STUDY CENTER

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Rhetoric Curriculum II
Finding and Developing Ideas
Parts 5, 6, 7, and 8.

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Lesson 5 "For You To Find"

Exercise I

1. Keats says "Where are the songs of Spring? Ay, where are they? / Think not of them, thou hast thy music too." To whom is he speaking?
   1) To a friend
   2) To the Spring
   3) To the Autumn
   4) To himself

2. What feeling does Keats have about Autumn?
   1) Autumn depresses him.
   2) He finds it very sad and beautiful.
   3) He finds it too noisy.
   4) He finds it cloudy and wet.

3. How does Keats convey his feelings to the reader?
   1) He tells him directly how he feels.
   2) He compares autumn and spring.
   3) He describes the beauties of spring and tells the reader that autumn is the opposite.
   4) He describes the sights and sounds of autumn.

"The Glimpse of Pathos"

4. Why is the setting in "The Glimpse of Pathos" important as far as the incident itself is concerned?
   1) The setting has nothing to do with the actual incident.
   2) The setting points up the pathos of the incident because ice-cream was a luxury at the time of the story.
   3) The setting happens to be the true setting where the particular incident took place. It has little baring on the actual incident.
   4) The setting can be visually recalled by anyone who is of the same same age as the author.

5. Why did the people of Hamburg call the poor people "The Jukes"?
   1) That was their family name.
   2) "The Jukes" was the name given to the people who were the subjects of a study of poverty.
   3) The name meant "people who live on back roads in rotten little shanties."
   4) The name meant "thin, shabby, or soiled."

6. The author says that the fields were "tilled in an indolent and ignorant way." What does he mean by <u>indolent</u>?
   1) lazy
   2) sloppy
   3) industrious
   4) poor

7. Why did the author say that Ardis intoned the names of the ice cream flavors as in some tribal ritual?
   1) Because she went through the names of the flavors quickly and tonelessly without thinking about what she was saying.
   2) Because it was the custom of Greek people to intone their words this way.
   3) Because Ardis looked down upon the man.
   4) Because the man did not know what Ardis was saying and she shouted.

8. Why did the words, "Just the clear, Miss" affect the boy so much?
   1) Because he realized the man did not speak English well.
   2) Because he realized how bad-mannered Ardis was.
   3) Because he realized the man did not know the name of the flavor he wanted.
   4) Because he realized Ardis was not taking any notice of the man.

9. What does the following tell us about Ardis' attitude in the situation--"Ardis packed the ice cream into a paper pail hastily and carelessly, and handed it over the counter, holding it with insulting delicacy by one finger hooked under the wire handle."?
   1) Ardis is not inspired by her work.
   2) Ardis thinks the man is beneath her.
   3) Ardis is trying not to give the man his money's worth of ice-cream.
   4) Ardis is sorry for the man.

10. Why does Hubbell tell us that the boy used to make fun of "some hilarious handicap like a stutter."?
   1) To impress on us that he was not likely to be impressed by another's misfortune
   2) To show us how mean he was as a boy
   3) To show us that he had no handicaps himself
   4) To show us that as a boy he felt superior to others.

11. Why did the boy begin to cry that night?
   1) Because he was sorry for himself
   2) Because he was angry that Ardis has been so mean to the man.
   3) Because he didn't get any ice cream
   4) Because he was upset that the poor man did not even know the right word to use

12. Let us assume this was a true incident in the author's boyhood. All of us have had similar experiences and have told about them to our friends. Why is this incident worth publishing?
   1) It deals with poverty which is a very popular topic of the 60's.
   2) It took place in the state in which it was published.
   3) It is a topic which brings a feeling of nostalgia to adult readers.
   4) It is told in a manner which makes the reader feel as if he is experiencing it himself.

Lesson 6 "The Laugh Was On Me"

13. Which of the following do you consider the best explanation of Stephen Leacock's purpose in writing "My Financial Career"?
    (1) Stephen Leacock wanted to show the reader how stupid people in the banking business are.
    (2) Stephen Leacock wanted to share a comical episode with his readers.
    (3) Stephen Leacock wanted to show the reader how the manners of a bank manager change when only a small amount of money is involved.
    (4) Stephen Leacock wanted to warn the readers how not to act in a bank.

14. Leacock says, "when I go into a bank I get rattled." Which word or phrase in this sentence sets the mood of the essay?
    1) rattled
    2) I
    3) bank
    4) I go

15. Leacock says, "The moment I cross the threshold of a bank and attempt to transact business there, I become an irresponsible idiot." Why does he use the word "transact" instead of one like "do"?
    1) Because he was crossing a new threshold in his life
    2) Because he liked the word transact
    3) Because he wanted to show us that he was acting or pretending to deposit the money
    4) Because he wanted to show us how important he felt depositing his money

16. What effect does the word "shambled" have in this sentence: "So I shambled in and looked timidly round at the clerks."?
    1) It shows how awkward the author was in this situation.
    2) It gives the reader the impression that Leacock was nonchalant.
    3) It lets the reader know that Leacock hurried into the bank.
    4) It lets the reader know how nervous Mr. Leacock was.

17. How did the word "alone" first affect the manager when Stephen Leacock asked to see the manager alone?
    1) It rattled him.
    2) It made him think Stephen Leacock had a large amount of money to invest.
    3) It gave him the impression that Stephen Leacock had an "awful secret to reveal."
    4) It made him think Leacock was a detective.

18. Stephen Leacock says, "the manager looked relieved; he concluded that I was a son of Baron Rothschild." What does the allusion to Baron Rothschild mean?
    1) That the manager thought Stephen Leacock a very rich young man
    2) That the manager thought Stephen Leacock belonged to royalty
    3) That the manager thought Stephen Leacock a fake
    4) That the manager thought Stephen Leacock a detective

19. When the author told the manager he had fifty-six dollars to deposit, why did the manager call the accountant?
    1) Because the accountant was the one responsible for deposits
    2) Because he was afraid the author would change his mind about depositing the money
    3) Because the author had become ghastly pale
    4) Because he didn't think that small amount of money was worth his own time

20. Why was the accountant amazed when Stephen Leacock had written out his check?
    1) Because he had withdrawn all of the money he had just deposited
    2) Because he thought he was an invalid millionaire
    3) Because he made out the check for more than he had deposited
    4) Because the check was so poorly written

21. Stephen Leacock's use of the right phrase is effective. What effect does this sentence have on the reader: "Reckless with misery, I made a plunge."?
    1) The reader sympathizes with the embarrassment and confusion Leacock feels.
    2) The reader realizes that Stephen Leacock doesn't know much about banking.
    3) The reader is annoyed at the bank manager.
    4) The reader is annoyed at Stephen Leacock.

22. Why is the title "My Financial Career" amusing?
    1) Because Stephen Leacock really didn't have any money
    2) Because the so-called financial career was so short-lived
    3) Because the bank manager really showed little concern for finances
    4) Because the people all laughed at Stephen Leacock

Lesson 7 "I'm Sure You'll Agree"

23. What importance do these beginning words have as far as the essay is concerned: "I was in the shower one day singing 'Twixt Forty-Five and Fifty' "?
    1) They call the reader's attention to singing, which is important in the essay.
    2) They indicate that John Crosby has no taste in music.
    3) They indicate that John Crosby sings in the shower.
    4) They have little to do with the essay.

24. Crosby says that "Twixt Forty-Five and Fifty" is the theme song of the Forgotten People. Who are the Forgotten People?
    1) Anyone over the age of fourteen
    2) All people who don't like music
    3) All people who don't like Fabian
    4) All people who like Bing Crosby

25. What humorous effect does the addition of "whatever he was doing" have in this description of Fabian's voice: "whom I saw . . . caterwauling or whatever he was doing"?
    1) It tells the reader that the singing was so bad that the author was not sure what Fabian was doing.
    2) It leads the reader to suspect that John Crosby isn't sure of the meaning of "caterwauling".
    3) It shows the reader that Fabian must have been jumping up and down while singing.
    4) It shows the humorous attitude of the author.

26. What effect do the words "Singers?" and "Presentable?" have standing alone with question marks after them?
    1) Crosby thinks the lyrics are not presentable.
    2) They show the love the author has for Bing Crosby.
    3) They show the loathing the author has for Fabian.
    4) They show the mock horror of the author that anyone might consider the noise presentable singing.

27. Why is this allusion to Medusa amusing: "The hair looked like something Medusa has sent back to the store as unworthy of her."?
    (1) Because Medusa was a beautiful goddess whose hair was beautiful
    (2) Because Medusa was an Egyptian cat whose hair was wild
    (3) Because Medusa's hair consisted of snakes
    (4) Because Medusa was really bald

28. John Crosby describes Fabian's singing or, as he calls it, shouting, the noise of the electric guitar, and the whistling and shouting of the young audience. What device does he use when he adds, "and, if necessary, set fire to Ed Sullivan."?
    (1) understatement
    (2) simile
    (3) metaphor
    (4) exaggeration

29. After John Crosby says that record executives agree that the so-called singing is terrible, he asks why they continue to cater to the young. He say "But why? It's our house, and our TV set." What does this last part of the essay tell us about Crosby's attitude?
    1) He is angry that these singers should be shown on his TV set.
    2) He's making fun of the singers and executives.
    3) He's half laughing at himself, for if it's his set, he can turn it off and not hear the singers.
    4) He is indignant that these people should come into his home.

Lesson 8 "Opinions"

30. Red Bull says, "Friends, . . . it has been our misfortune to welcome the white man. We have been deceived." Which words indirectly tell his listeners that he is disappointed in the white men?
    1) deceived
    2) misfortune to welcome
    3) friends
    4) We have been deceived.

31. Red Bull told the Indians to lay up food, and forget the hungry. Why did he do this?
    1) He wanted to show them that the Indians will become just like the white men if they want the pleasures of the white men.
    2) He wanted them to see that their forefathers had not been wise in gathering food.
    3) He wanted them to know that the trinkets of the white man were not useful.
    4) He wanted them to be selfish like the white man.

32. Red Cloud urged rejection of the white man's standards. Spotted Tail urged non-resistence. Which of the following reasons did he give?
    1) The white men were far too strong to fight.
    2) The day of the Indian was over, and the old life could not be restored.
    3) There were not enough Indians to continue battle.
    4) The snow had appeared and the weather was too cold to fight in.

33. In what way does Sitting Bull disagree with Red Cloud and Spotted Tail?
    (1) He believes in open war against the white men.
    (2) He believes that the Indians must wait until spring to fight the white men.
    (3) He believes that it will take seven years to kill off the white men.
    (4) He believes that the Indians should allow the white men to take possession of their fatherland.

34. Which is the best way to evaluate what a man says?
    (1) Judge the opinion by the words in which it is expressed
    (2) Judge what he says by his knowledge of and experience with the facts at hand
    (3) Judge what he says by the effectiveness of his speech
    (4) Judge what he says in terms of his age.

This part of the test concerns some ideas which might be expressed by eighth-grade students. If the statement is a fact mark response #1 on your answer sheet. If you think it is an opinion mark response #2.

35. The rules for boys' basketball are different from the rules for girls' basketball.

36. Science is more interesting than art.

37. It is better to get good grades than to be a good football player.

38. His mother punished him for something he did not do.

39. The students conducted more experiments in the morning science class than the students in the afternoon class did.

40. The student council sponsored a fund-raising drive.

41. Younger brothers are a nuisance.